

COMMUNICATIONS.

A CONTRADICTION.
To the Editor of The Times.
DENIAL.
To the Editor of The Times.

Sir,—In your issue of the 21st inst. there appeared a two column communication, sent by Mr. James J. Campbell and charging me with falsehood, etc., regarding certain matters in a conversation I had when in Winnipeg with a Free Press reporter a short time ago. In a roundabout introduction Mr. Campbell attempts to enlighten the public of what he is tolerant, but as to Mr. Campbell's tolerance I fancy the public care about hearing as little from him as I do. But he goes on to say that I imputed to the police cowardice. In this he is not correct, as the word cowardice was not used and did not appear to have been used by me. Again in reference to the rides left in town when Col. Irvine started for Carlton he represents me as saying there were only 25. What I did state was that there was 37 but the reporter put 27, not 25 as Mr. Campbell unfortunately asserts. He goes on to refer to others as well as myself have stated with regard to the stockade. The people were the clergymen, merchants and mechanics and others who helped to build the stockade and the building used as a barracks inside. Most of them did so not at the instance of the Government and without the expectation or receipt of pay and therefore do not require to have the flickering light of Mr. Campbell's genius in this matter. Passing on through a lot of trash and lies, he refers to Government timber dues on rails as to which I am "settler from the old country," proceeds to inform the public while piling into me that the people in the east, meaning eastern provinces, have to pay timber dues on their own land and rails, etc. Either Mr. Campbell hoped to score a point at the expense of truth, in the fog-stateness of your readers, or himself to get his lesson, possibly the latter. He refers in his lengthy screed to military matters, my judgment thereon, but takes good care not to measure the same by his own experience in such matters. Next he refers to and during the conclusion. Mr. Campbell is I am told, the author of the lengthy editorial headed "That Senator," in your same issue. Did he judge others by himself when he penned the thrilling lines about the clique of malcontents who spend their time in hying down the law in holes and corners to others as ignorant and ill-conditioned as themselves? I fancy the clique put this down for all it is worth. In the conclusion of his communication he shows just how much he is of a gentleman by referring to my trade as a cobbler. The venerable printer not author who first made use of me in expression he proceeds to mis-translate had nothing in common with your correspondent. I am not ashamed of my calling in life by which I make an honest living for myself and family instead of "having no visible means of subsistence." The less Mr. Campbell refers to other people's private affairs, their wealth and social position, the better for himself. This, however, is not the first time he has exhibited his taste for that sort of thing and very likely will not be the last. The main facts in my interview with the Free Press reporter are uncontradicted and Mr. Campbell knows they are true. Hoping you will be good enough to publish the above,

I remain yours truly,
J. C. MACKENZIE.

[With reference to this communication all we need say is that should Mr. Campbell think anything addressed to himself personally worth answering he is quite able to attend to it himself. We object, however, to correspondents inserting remarks about our articles and attributing them to individuals, and in future will not publish any correspondence containing such. Any thing of that kind should be addressed to us in our public capacity.—Ed.]

On Saturday night the ladies of Prince Albert gave the Field Battery a dance in return for their of Wednesday night. The intention was to have had a much more elaborate affair, but the fear that the Battery might get marching orders, hourly expected, compelled the hurrying up of the affair. However, as it was, things went off very pleasantly, and after all the main object was secured, as we learn from the gentlemen who upon this occasion were the guests, that they were intensely pleased with their entertainment.

Mr. T. N. Campbell arrived here on Tuesday evening, his sixth day out from Regina, after depositing the prisoners who went down in the charge of Inspector Saunders and himself. We learn from him that when the party passed Batoche relatives of the prisoners came out to see them, instances being noticed of women running alongside for miles carrying a child on either arm. The consequences of rebellion are by no means sweet. At Humbolt the party was joined by a detachment of 6 men of Col. Dennison's command, sent to escort a prisoner sent down by him for stealing. At the station now called Bedson, on the other side of the Salt Plain, Inspector White-Fraser met the Prince Albert party, having been sent out for that purpose from Regina, with an escort of five and twenty recruits. Inspector Saunders and the police from here have not returned. The 11 wagons which went down are on their way back under charge of Mr. Hollock, and are bringing up Government freight.

The farm instructor to the Indians has called and pointed out to us that an injustice was done to him in an article recently published by us upon the future treatment of the Indians in a very offensive way. The writer of that article admits that his memory may have misled him in attributing this conduct to that particular instructor, and has made careful enquiries as to that gentleman's feelings with his pupils. From what he has learnt about the more than trouble some nature of Hearty and his gang, and has heard from various sources, notably an old member of the N. W. M. Police, stationed a long time at Duck Lake, at the same time as Mr. Tompkins, he can not refuse to believe that that particular instructor is more deserving of credit than of censure, consequently has no course open but to withdraw the charge made, and to express his regret. We may add that Mr. Tompkins' inability to speak Cree is certainly sufficient proof that he could not have given "his instructions" as asserted.

BIBLE COMPETITION.

The publisher of the popular humorous work entitled "Our Joshua as a Reporter," anxious to dispose of the limited number of copies on hand has offered a special inducement. The person sending the first correct answer to the following Bible question before the 15th Jan., 1885, will receive TEN DOLLARS in gold (\$10 in Gold), the persons sending the next five correct answers, one dollar each, and the five persons sending the last correct answers one dollar each; in all eleven rewards.

Each person competing must enclose twenty-five cents with their answer and will receive by return mail a copy of "Our Joshua as a Reporter," a humorous work of 160 pages of which the Provincial and United States press have spoken most favorably. Name this paper.

QUESTIONS—Multiply the number of elders that John saw in his revelation by the number of years Satan was bound, divide by the number of gates in the New Jerusalem, add number of shekels of silver taken by Achan from Jericho, subtract the number of false prophets killed on Mount Carmel, divide by the number of Moses' sons, and subtract Eli's age at his death.

The correct answer and names of successful competitors will be published in the NEW BRUNSWICK REPORTER a copy of which will be forwarded. Address—HERMAN H. PITTS, Manager "N. B. Reporter," Fredericton, N. B. P. O. box 209.

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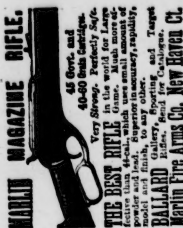
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SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES

St. Mary's.

11 a.m. Rev. Canon Platt.

7 p.m. Rev. Canon Platt.

The Mission Chapel.

11 a.m. His Lordship the Bishop of Sask.

3 p.m. Sunday School.

7 p.m. His Lordship the Bishop of Sask.

St. Catharines.

10:30 a.m. Rev. K. Matheson.

3 p.m. Rev. K. Matheson.

St. Andrew's.

10:30 a.m. Rev. J. F. Pritchard.

St. John's.

3 p.m. Rev. J. F. Pritchard.

St. James.

p.m. Rev. J. F. Pritchard.

St. Anne's, R. Catholic.

10:30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Rev. Pere Andre.

St. Paul's (Presbyterian).

11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Mr. McWilliam.

Colleton, Presbyterian.

3 p.m. The Rev. R. G. Sinclair.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1885.

DEVELOPMENT.

It is very unfortunate that the same circumstances which render it absolutely necessary for the Government to assist, and that with no regard hand, this district, unless it is to be abandoned by white settlers, should have involved them in an expenditure which must make it very difficult to afford that assistance. To give up—even for a time—the result of the patient labor and outlay which have brought this district to its present stage, would not only be most unjust to all who have been induced to come here, but would furthermore be throwing away absolutely the enormous sums lately spent by the Dominion. Difficult as it may be, the only true policy is by incurring the further necessary cost to put the country upon such a footing as will before long turn the whole outlay into a highly profitable investment. The position is just one when to stop is ruinous, while to go on offers certainty of eventual gain. The one thing absolutely necessary to make this district a source of profit, not only to its inhabitants, but also to the Dominion at large, is Railway communication. The effect of the opening up of the various districts upon this continent by railways has been observed sufficiently often to afford some slight idea as to what will result when the Hudson Bay route shall have been opened, although when all the varied resources of the country which will be made accessible by it, and the many circumstances pointing out the Territories as destined to receive the ever-increasing surplus population of Europe, are considered, it is doubtful as to whether the magnitude of the results is at all realised. That before long this must come is beyond question, and there is all the greater certainty that money spent meanwhile in opening up the interior of this vast

region—at any rate the fertile districts—must eventually return a handsome profit. The comparative ease with which the great Indian question can be handled, when this has been done, is so obvious as hardly to require mention. With regard to giving railway advantages to this one of the most fertile districts of the Territories—so fertile as to have been comparatively thickly settled in preference to sections much more easily reached and likely to have been in many ways more attractive from their greater proximity to centres of civilization, we would say a few words. It seems difficult to imagine circumstances more favorable than the present for doing what after all can not be long delayed. There is no doubt about the settlers—loyal as well as disaffected—being left in large numbers actually destitute unless public works supply them with the means of earning the necessities of life, until the harvest of next year can be utilized. Should this be denied, the district will be either entirely abandoned or peopled with destitute settlers, who without exception will cherish undying hostility to the Dominion and watch their chance to show it. The only kind of public work to afford anything like general employment must be railway work, and in addition to its construction affording temporary relief, it will afford an ultimate certainty of such prosperity as will make loyal subjects of the most disaffected. A railway may be made to connect with the C. P. R., but we believe that when viewed from any side the advantages of one directly opening up the large and very fertile belt through which the Manitoba & North-western is surely, if slowly, making its way, are far above those likely to accrue from such a branch, especially when considered in connection with the eventual opening of the Hudson Bay route. Under these circumstances we would strongly urge upon the Government a consideration of the propriety of offering inducements to the M. & N. W. R. Co. to commence work from here to meet them at the Touchwood Hills. Should they be disinclined to fall in with this plan, the Government might in the public interests undertake the work at this end, and hand it over in lieu of so much bonus granted in another form. Even were this done at some immediate loss, besides making the provision the Government can not deny the settlers here, the increased value of the public land reserved and the more speedy sales would more than counterbalance any temporary loss. The idea is, at any rate, worthy of serious consideration.

DISLOYALTY.

We notice an inclination upon the part of a portion of the eastern press to go ahead rather too fast on the subject of Prince Albert's disloyalty, and occasionally hear that the encouragement offered to Riel by the various settlers of this district, who are not French half-breeds, renders it superfluous upon the part of the Government to come to our assistance now. This view of the case we object to in the strongest way, on the ground that it is utterly untrue. The solitary occasion upon which there was the slightest appearance of any general inclination to countenance Riel, on the part of our citizens was when that meeting about which so much has been written was held in our town shortly after his arrival in the district. With regard to that two things must not be lost sight of—the hurried way in which the invitation was taken round

and in many instances signed out of pure thoughtlessness, and the fact that people here had heard so much about the man, that no wonder need be expressed that many perfectly loyal citizens looked in upon the meeting out of pure curiosity. At the time, while pointing out the impropriety of the invitation, we urged upon the citizens to show Riel no active hostility in consideration of his having come upon the strength of it, or possibly he might have had practical proof that he was viewed with by no means general favor. It is significant that he never attempted to repeat the performance. Careful attention utterly failed to convince us that the English speaking half-breeds in any large numbers attended his meetings or otherwise showed him any mark of favor, while it is perfectly certain that he never so far depended upon general sympathy from them as to mix in public to such as did attend the slightest intention of going beyond constitutional agitation. What passed at the committee meetings of course the public never knew. As to the assertion that Riel depended upon general support from the settlers, while that may possibly be true, he could only have formed his expectations upon assurances given to him by a few who had not the slightest authority for holding out hopes to him, the utter falsity of which he realized the moment it became apparent that he really meant mischief. With regard to the few, beyond the metis—who would appear to have had some sort of organization of their own, and to have been constantly in communication with Riel, although we have attacked them with all severity for their obstinacy and seeming callousness as to the upshot, it has got to be shown that even they were worse than dupes, and it would be far more fair, if any evidence exists to prove this to have been the case, to proceed against the criminals, than to threaten in indefinite terms to make arrests, and talk of disloyalty as having been the general instead of very exceptional sentiment. So far from this having been the case, the vast majority of settlers, in consideration of the danger of mischievous misrepresentation, refused to carry on a "Farmers' Union" for the purpose of getting redress of grievances, which undoubtedly existed. Of course if individuals from here are allowed to make statements to the effect that the public as a whole were so embittered toward the Government as to be in sympathy with the rebels, the press below will speak in the strain we object to, and the whole community must expect to suffer.

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